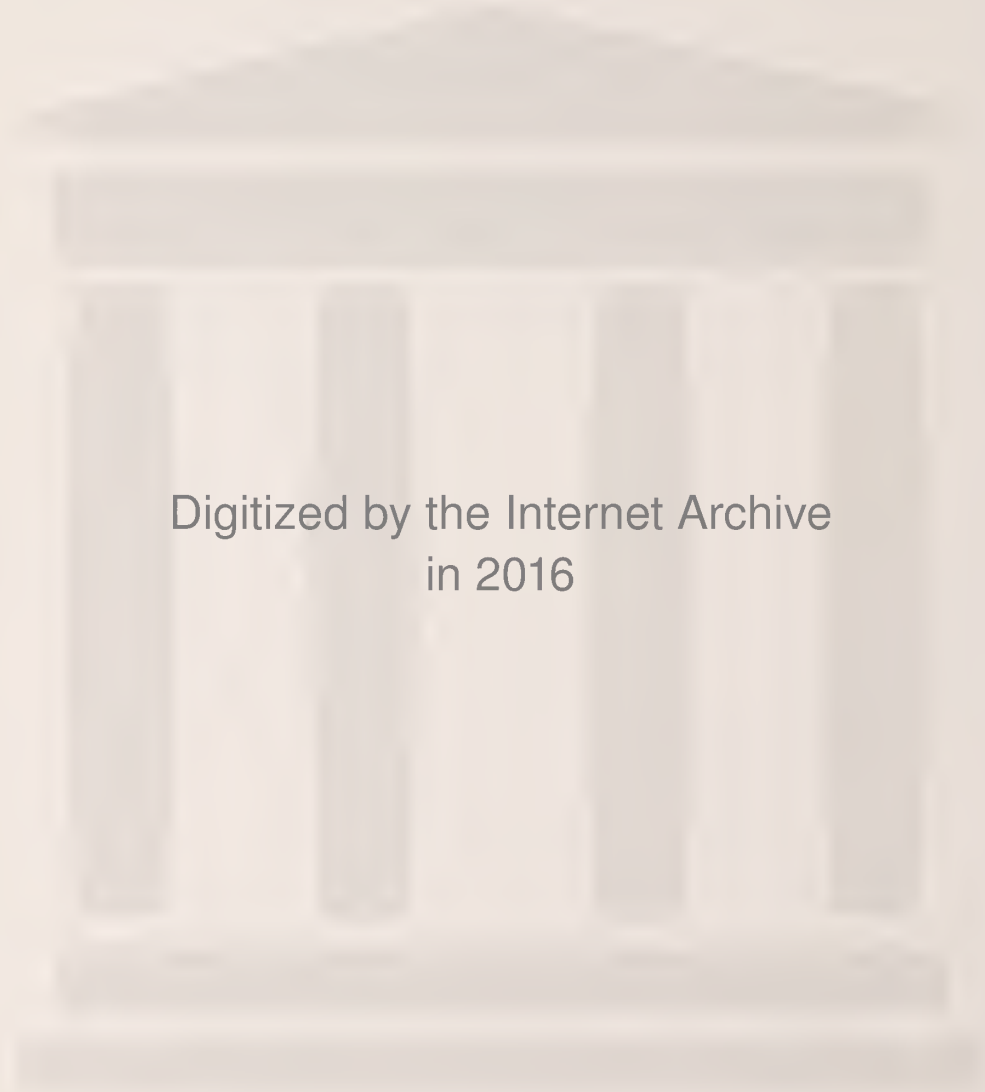
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Vol. 2. No. 2.

November Number, 1894.

THE CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE

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THE CADETS' REVIEW

of the

Maryland Agricultural College.

Vol. 2. November, 1894 No 2

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Self-Help in Education.

IT IS a striking fact in the comparison of the human race with the other and lower orders of the animal kingdom, that to man alone is given the power to look forward into the future, to work out for himself a definite plan of action, take stock, as it were, of his several talents and capabilities, and so marshal the resources at his command as to bring himself by a process of systematic self-culture, within reasonable limits, to the realization of a fixed ideal. But without such an ideal before him, all education must necessarily be of a purely desultory nature, and must inevitably fall far short of the highest possible good which by more coherent effort might be obtained. The realization of the necessity for such development is of course, the first step towards the accomplishment of such a result.

It is a notable fact that in the colleges of this country to-day, the proportion of young men who, as it is popularly termed, are "educating themselves" is vastly increasing. The active duties of life, the grave responsibilities of citizenship, the stern reality of the struggle for personal success, and indeed, for very existence, confront the young man in America on the threshold of life. He is soon brought to realize that to enter this struggle unequipped for the fray means almost certain defeat, or, at best, fighting against heavy odds.

It is not given to all, indeed, to enjoy the benefits which the educational institutions of the country afford for individual development; but the fact can no longer be controverted that the progress of the

United States—political, industrial, commercial-is to be intrusted in the future to College-bred men. A natural question, then which suggests itself to every thinking college student, is—how can I make the most of the advantages which my connection with such an institution within my power? To this the only logical answer would seem to be—by intelligent personal effort, along the line marked out by the educational institutions th mselves—by self help in education.

The old idea of a College, as a place where a young man may be educated by simply following blindly and perfunctorily certain prescribed courses of study, putting his case, so to speak, in the hands of mental physicians, and passively waiting to find in himself at the end of his course the finished result, has given place to the more scientific idea of individual evolution. By this I mean the training of the individual mind by following, it is true, a fixed plan of work, but aided and guided by concentrated energy and that free exercise of the individual judgment, which can come only from the student himself. Colleges do not "educate" in the literal sense of the word, they do but help us to educate ourselves. Regarded purely as a means to an end, if that end be clearly seen, and definitely determined upon, their function is logical and important; but college education looked upon as the end itself can hardly be said to have a *raison d'etre*. There are certain things which the College can do for the student, and there are certain things which it surely can not do. It may offer to him, as the result of the experience of generations, a well-balanced, carefully adjusted schedule of work for the development of his mental faculties; it can afford him the facilities, in no other way to be obtained, for the efficient and systematic study of the sciences; it can indicate to him rational methods in the investigation of the lessons of the past, as set forth in the pages of History, and written in imperishable characters in the literature of past ages. It can, in a word, open to him the gates of the vast field of human knowledge, and point out to him its treasures and its pitfalls; and there its function ceases. The rest is left to the student himself.

How shall he begin? First and foremost, I would answer, by putting himself in a condition of receptivity; that is to say, by coming into correspondence with his environment. It is a law known to all explorers in the field of science that no chemical or physical combination can take place unless the conditions are such as to render the elements mutually interactive. So with the student and his work. The desire to learn must be there; the receptive mind, the active intelligence to seize upon, reduce, assimilate.

Again, an all important factor of success in self-development is the proper culture of the will. The spirit may be willing, but the flesh weak. The powers of application concentration, sustained effort are the *sine qua non* of successful progress. Nor is this all: not only the will must be capable of following and overtaking and of retaining, it must also be prepared to contend against positive obstacles. The allurements of pleasure, the promptings of physical weariness, the seductions of more new and more attractive lines of thought and work must be resisted. Without this

strength of will and tenacity of purpose, little can be expected from mere talent or opportunity. Perhaps no other phase of self-preparation is so well entitled to the early and constant consideration of the student.

Another and a final suggestion — the holding to a fixed individual ideal, and a repeated guaging of one's progress by its standard. This is a real, a positive help. Repeated, even daily self-examination and comparison with the ideal standard not only serves to emphasize the causes of success or failure, but what is of equal importance, teaches the student to recognize his own limitations—a hard lesson at best—to economize his vital energy, and to constantly exercise his powers of discretion. It frequently saves him, too, from the bitter chagrin of a complete failure at last.

To sum up all, I would say that every student owes as a sacred duty to himself the recognition of these several obligations: First, so to place himself in touch with the educational influence which he has called upon to aid him as to derive the greatest possible amount of benefit therefrom; second, so as to order the conduct of his life as to discipline and develop to the utmost of its capacity that most important factor in education, the will; and third, to set up an ideal standard for himself, and adhere thereto, not narrowly or obstinately, but consistently, firmly and wisely.

R. H. A.

The Senior and Junior Classes are now busily engaged surveying the original tract of the College property, and all are given an opportunity to show their skill as axmen.

Current Topics—The Past Election.

NEVER before in the history of our country has there been such a remarkable exhibition of the rapidity and effectiveness with which popular political sentiment may change, than was exemplified in the recent elections. Two years ago this government was in the hands of the Republican party. President, Senate and House were all Republican. In the election of November, '92, Republican control was completely obliterated. A Democratic President, Senate and House were elected. Now, again, after two short years, another revolution has been accomplished, and the Republicans are returned to power in the House, while the Democratic majority in the Senate is destroyed.

The result is as unexpected as it is decisive. Not even the most sanguine Republican ever dreamed of such a terrific landslide; while the most pessimistic Democrat failed to imagine a defeat one-tenth so overwhelming. At the beginning of the campaign it was calculated that the Republicans would have to gain fifty-five Congressmen to have a simple majority in the House. To attain that majority it would require a strong, vigorous fight, and both parties considered the contest a close one; yet both were hopeful.

Therefore, the fact that the Republicans will have a majority of nearly 150 in the House, while their power in the Senate is about equal to that of the Democrats—the Populists holding the balance of power—is simply astonishing. In fact the victory to the Republican party is complete. All the districts considered doubtful and many heretofore considered safely Democratic

showed Republican majorities. Five of the great Democratic leaders in the last Congress were defeated — Springer, of Illinois ; Holman and Bynum, of Indiana ; Wilson, of West Virginia ; and Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio. It is particularly striking that over thirty Republican Congressmen will be sent from the "Solid South— even Texas electing a Republican. While the result in New York is probably more overwhelming than elsewhere, existing circumstances render it more of a local victory, in its immediate effects, than otherwise; but it will give the Republicans an advantage in Presidential campaigns for years to come

Regardless of the causes which produced these results, we as a people, may feel a deep satisfaction in the contemplation of this election. The American people have clearly demonstrated that they are deeply interested in the affairs of the Government and moreover, that they are both capable and willing to make felt their wishes in this respect. Especially is this true in New York. A people who have the courage to rise in their might and rebuke a political organization so powerful as Tammany Hall, whose corrupt influence, like a mighty octopus had clutched every department of the State and City governments, are still capable of governing themselves ; and we, believers in the right and justice of popular self-government, may feel an increased confidence in the permanence of our civil institutions. It is clearly a demonstration of the fact that the people are supreme ; and that political corruption and intrigue, while it may under certain conditions exist and flourish for a time, must inevitably succumb to the will of the people.

But there are undoubtedly underlying causes which produced such a remarkable change of public sentiment. When the present Democratic President and Congress were elected in 1892, the fight was along the lines of tariff reform and protection, and their election pledged them to tariff reform. It would now seem that the overwhelming defeat which the party have just suffered, might be regarded as indicating the repudiation of tariff reform for protection. But Republicans should not be too rapid in forming their conclusions in regard to this matter. It must be remembered that we have just passed through a financial and commercial panic such as we have not passed through for years. Both may be attributed in great part to the vacillating, dilatory methods of legislating in the last Congress. The panic was undoubtedly largely due to the uncertainty arising from the aimless and almost endless discussion of silver in the Senate and the indefinite tinkering with the tariff. It is not surprising then that the country should give a vote of non-confidence in the party which failed to fulfil its pledges at the cost of financial and commercial prosperity.

However, this election does not necessarily mean a return to the radical protectionism of four years ago. In fact, Republican leaders pretty generally acknowledge the fact that the course of that party if returned to full power in '96, while continuing along the same general lines would be more conservative than before. But the Republican Congress recently elected does not go into session until March, '95. Meanwhile the present Democratic Congress has a term remaining before it, and it will be interesting to observe its course.

It will be remembered that there are at present before the Senate bills which have passed the House for free iron, free coal, free sugar and free barb-wire. Undoubtedly a strenuous effort will be made to force these bills through the Senate, but the party have not much hope for success. So that the probability of further tariff legislation during this session will be slight.

But when the next Congress meets a striking spectacle will he presented. A strong Republican House will be checked by a Senate controlled by Populists and counter-checked by a Democratic President. The prospect does not promise much in the line of legislation. So that the Republican victory in controlling the House is rather negative than positive. It is now thought that they will not organize the Senate, not desiring to accept the responsibility it would entail, since they would not have a working majority and would be compelled to make concessions to the Populists which would be embarrassing. Moreover, the President is hostile to them.

Yet the one great positive advantage given to the Republicans by controlling the House is apparent when it is considered that the election of the next President is likely to be thrown into the House. In this case the President will be Republican. They thus have two chances of winning. In case the Republican candidate does not control a majority in the Electoral College (neither of the other candidates having a majority) his election by the House is certain.

The result in New York is significant for several reasons. In the first place the awful defeat which was visited upon Tammany will almost completely disable that organization for a time at least. Especially will this be the case in the city of New York. Both the Mayor and the City Council being Republican the entire municipal government will be reorganized and renovated. Then in the defeat of Hill for gubernatorial honors, the party is deprived of a possible candidate for the Presidency in '96. Mr. Hill's defeat will place him out of reach of that position. Moreover, by the adoption of the constitutional amendments, the Republican legislature just elected will reapportion the State and this cannot be changed for twenty years. So that the State is practically given to the Republicans for an indefinite length of time. This will do much towards brightening Republican hopes of success in '96. F. B. B., '94.

The completion of the new heating apparatus is looked forward to by all in the building.

Regular drill in artillery has begun, and every boy in school will be given an opportunity to try his strength and skill with the guns.

A meeting of the Presidents of all the Agricultural Colleges was held in Washington during the week beginning Nov. 12. Quite a delegation visited the College and Experiment Station.

The University of Michigan has a great weakness for electing its own graduates into the faculty, in which body there are fifty of them – Ex.

Literary Department.

H. R. Graham, '95.

Civil Service and Civil Service Reform.

IN ITS comprehensive sense, the civil service of a nation, state or city, embraces the whole body of officers, who manage the civil affairs of its government. It could hardly include a person employed only as a laborer for the government, but sometimes it is very difficult to determine whether certain employees of the government are officers or simply laborers.

The civil service under enlightened forms of government is separated into three branches—the legislative, the judicial and the executive. The legislative branch is essentially representative. This representative function of legislators and the duty of adapting the laws of a people to their varied and changing interest and opinions, make the views, interest, and to some extent the residence of candidates for legislative offices an important part of the proper tests of fitness for the places they seek. Such considerations also point to popular elections as the best means of selecting such officers.

But in the United States different considerations should prevail in the selection of the clerks and other subordinates, from the secretaries and chief clerks down to the copyists and the messengers who are in no sense representative. They owe no duty to members of one party that they do not as much owe to members of the other party. To make them partisan workers for the dominant party is to mistake their functions and to practice despotism. That knowledge of form and details which such subordinates have learned by long practice is of especial importance to new members, and greatly facilitates the business of a legislative body; yet nearly all state legislatures and both houses of Congress and almost every municipal council are in the habit of treating these subordinates as so patronage which should be given to their party. It is plain that their selection should depend solely on their capacity for advancing the business portion of that work.

The judicial branch of the government is in no proper sense representative. "A despot may make it such to intrench his despotism; an aristocracy may make it such to add strength to class privileges, and a party in a republic may make it such to perpetuate its power and reward its adherents." It is too much to expect that judges, who feel the need of conciliating voters for re-election at the end of a short term, will carry the scales evenly between an humble citizen who can control no vote but his own and a great corporation or a great politician who can control hundreds. In the United States it has been but the natural outcome of a short term elective judiciary that clerks and other court officers have become a part of the spoils for the victorious party in many of the states and cities. And this is the view which has been causing so many of the states to retrace, in part at least, their disastrous advances in the direction of a short term partisan judiciary.

In the executive department is found the vast majority of those civil officers by whom the government is carried on. There are more than 150,000 in the civil service of the United States without including those of

the grade of mere laborers. These officials are in no sense representative of either localities or opinions.

There were 67,668 postmasters in 1892, with thousands of clerks and carriers under them, engaged in receiving and delivering the public mails, and in the collection, care and transmission of postage, money and postal orders. In the whole country there is not a branch of private business, to which, upon a true view of its nature and interests, party politics are more foreign, or in which business methods are more essential than they are to the proper discharge of the functions of the Postoffice Department.

The prime evil of the patronage system, which a proper reform should abolish, is the interference of Congressmen in the distribution of offices, and the remedy for the abuse is not only to interest of the people, but of the political parties themselves. Many of our best public men are defeated for renomination in their party because they have not satisfied the clamor of their constituents for the rewards of office, and yet it is not fully realized by many that when a Congressman is doing himself a personal injury and injuring his party also by dealing out the offices he is also interfering unwarrantably in business which has been delegated by the constitution to the executive department alone.

It is futile to suggest that Congressmen must interfere because the Administration needs advice. The argument is spacious, but false. They only prevent the President from taking legitimate means to ascertain the public will.

The head of a small office can easily learn the character and capacity of all who seek places, and of all who serve under him; but it is quite otherwise in the great offices and departments. He cannot there know the qualifications of one in ten of those who are pushed for places.

More than fifty years ago it was found necessary in Great Britain to aid the appointing power by requiring an examination to find out the applicant's capacity before his appointment was decided upon. These examinations were upon subjects which those in these offices needed to understand. Only one person was examined at a time, and the recommendation of persons of influence in that party was a requisite for being examined at all.

This action of Great Britain was the basis of the acts of the U. S. Congress in 1853 and and 1855, by which such examinations were made the condition of an appointment to any place in the four great classes of clerkships at Washington. The examinations were the first practical steps toward civil service reform.

The examinations in Great Britain led to a general system of competitive examinations open to all apparently qualified irrespective of recommendations of political opinions. Thus, the government was able to ascertain and select the best of the applicants for its service

This was the second great step in civil service reform.

By enforcing competitive examinations for the selection of her administrative officials, Great Britain has taken out of party politics and official favoritism her larger postoffices, her custom offices, and nearly the whole of her executive service and placed them on a basis of personal merit.

Between 1872 and 1874 President Grant, aided by a clause in an appropriation bill,

enforced a system of competitive examinations at Washington. He appointed a civil service commission to take charge of them. By this superior persons were brought into service and the evils of patronage were being rapidly suppressed. Many members of Congress saw that they no longer could effectively promise places for a vote, and the Congress in 1874, and also in 1875, refused all appropriations to carry on these examinations, and therefore these examinations had to be dropped and these places were again filled by patronage.

A large class of citizens condemed this action of Congress and an agitation of the subject began. Competitive examinations were, however, established by President Hayes at the postoffice and custom-house at New York City, and they were continued by Presidents Garfield and Arthur. The beneficial results there obtained and the growth of the reform sentiment of the country led to the passage of the Civil Service Act by Congress on Jan. 16, 1883. This act contains stringent provisions for the snppression of political assessments, and provides for a system of competitive examinations.

The act has already arrested the grosser abuses connected with political assessments. Under it President Arthur appointed a civil service commission, and approved and promulgated a series of civil service rules. Since July 16, 1883, these rules have been enforced and all places in that part of the civil service to which the act (at first) and the rules extend, have been filled by those who have stood highest in the competitive examinations. These places were at first in number a little more than 14,000, of which 5,652 were in the departments at Washington, 2,573 were in the 25 custom offices, and the residue were in 23 postoffices to which the act and rules applied.

The parts of the service thus brought within the act are designated the *classified civil service.*

The custom districts therein embraced are those in which there are as many as fifty clerks, but the President has the authority to extend the rules to smaller offices. The services classified under the act, and to which it and the rules apply, now embraces the executive departments at Washington, the department of labor, the fish commission and the civil service commission. 11 custom districts, all free delivery postoffices, of which in May, 1893, there were 610, the railway mail service, and the Indian school service, including altogether about 43,000 places. Between July 16, 1883, and June 30, 1892, 29,547 persons were appointed to the classified service from among those examined.

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Association Columns.

The New Rules and the Forwards.

THE effect of the new rules upon the teams of 1894 is becoming gradually apparent. Like all alterations in football rules, the changes, more a matter of growth than immediate performances. The men possess already certain traditions and habits which no amount of changes in the code could alter in a day, but gradually the pressure of necessity causes the play to develop along new lines.

The effect upon the individual members of the forward line, although not yet very marked, begins to be noticed. The ends, when their own side has the ball, are discovering that it is even more difficult than ever before for them to get down the field on a kick Some two or three years ago, an end rusher stood a very fair chance of getting down the field upon almost every kick that was made, unless it was a particularly long and low one. But the end man has been watched more and more closely for the last two years, and now that more kicking is being done, he finds that his opponents have their eyes upon him always. He must expect to be blocked temporarily, and it is along the line of development of further strategy on his part that his progress runs. When his opponents have the ball, his general field action has been increased by the necessity of watching for short kicks to the side, and general trick kicks past or over the tackle, as well as kicks into touch on his side of the field. His position also becomes more trying in watching for and against "fake" kicks, for the more a side is driven by the rules toward open play, the more tricks are developed in the line of pretended kicks and end runs. We shall probably see a great many clever plays this year hung upon the expectation of a kick which never materializes.

It is the custom of the ends to cut quite a wide circle now, both at kick-off and on downs—that is, the end endeavors to cover more of the field than he ever did before, and it becomes all the more imperative for him to educate himself up to discerning what the play is to be before the ball is snapped. There is no question but that in the past out ends have been by far the best educated in this respect, and a slight more in the position of the opponents means much more to the end rusher than to any one else in the line.

The tackles have also improved in the respect of diagnosing the play, but this season the tackles will have to give even more assistance to the end than they did last year. There was a time, a few years ago, when the tackle could help out the guard occasionally, as well as the end; but the guards will now have to be good enough to take care of themselves and help the tackle, while the tackle lends any surplus energy he may have to the end when his own side has the ball. The increased blocking of the end by the opponents on the kick makes it necessary for the tackle to shake himself free, if possible, and get down the field. On the ordinary running game his work does not differ materially from what it was last year when his own side has the ball. When, however, the opponents have the ball he is not likely

to have quite so much weight driven against him with momentum as he did last year. He will have to face momentum plays; but instead of five men starting ten or fifteen yards back, there will be but three who can take that amount of run. Any others who join them must wait until the ball is actually put in play. While it is true that three men under full headway strike a pretty hard blow upon the tackle, they are by no means as awe-inspiring as five, and until some radical blow is struck at momentum playing, the tackle will have to face this part of the work.

He will find one other development under the new rules, and that is that when his opponents have the ball he must be much more careful not to be attempted off-side, for the penalty of ten yards is a severe one, which no team can afford to incur too often. It is not improbable that some teams will develop trick plays with the sole intention of tempting their opponents off-side in order to secure the additional ten yards. If this be the result it will be a pity and will demand some legislation—another reason whereby a pretence at putting the ball in play will be barred. It is impossible for men along the line to actually see the ball all the time, and they must judge when if is put in play from the movement of their opponents, and, of course, the tackle is the man who must be the most certain to get through at the right moment.

The position of guard under the new rules will involve a greater amount of training than formerly, because the progress of the ball up and down the field and the greater number of times that it is likely to change hands. Probably the number of miles which the guards will have to run this year will be enough to reduce their avoirdupois several pounds, and it is not likely that any of the big men in the center will enjoy the kicking game as much as the running game. It is necessary for the guard to be the point of play—that is, when the ball has been downed—practically at the same time with the center; and it is not the pushing of the wedge-work which tires out big men, but the running up and down the field. The center will have about the same protection from interference as last year, and will thus be capable to get the ball back in good style. He will not be used so much in flying wedges, nor will he and the guards be compelled to meet those flying wedges at kick-off and free-kicks, as they were last year. It was not an unusual thing to have a big center or guard hurt when jumping into or lying down before these momentum plays at kick-off and fair catches, so some anxiety on the captain's mind will be taken off on this account. It always seemed dangerous when this masse was coming down the field and two or three heavy men met it, either on their feet or on all fours, but it was absolutely necessary that it should be stopped by the application of some such method.

The general play of the entire rush line promises to be more rapid. The pace will be faster in proportion as the movement of the play is greater, whether it be effected by end running or kicking, or anything else that carries the ball from where it was downed to a point some distance away before the next down. The play of the forwards, when the ball is kicked off, must be to avoid stopping it on trick kicks and to act as interference after the kick for

their own halves or full back, attempting to run with it.

If any one supposes that small wedges will be discarded under the new rules he is making a great mistake, for they will undoubtedly be used, and with a great many plays of the nature of momentum plays, although they will not have so much weight behind them. Last year it became pretty evident that a light man would not do for tackle, and it is probable that if momentum plays had continued to increase as rapidly as they did last season, it would have been necessary to have a giant at tackle to withstand the blows of the human battering-ram. As it is we shall see weight pretty well distributed in these positions, but with that weight a man must have a good pair of legs and good wind.

It is interesting to note, from the games already played, how the captain proposes meeting the new rules that call for actual kicks. Judging from the games this far, it is safe to say the managers have concluded that the actual kick at kick-off and on all freekicks is inevitably and cannot be avoided by any stretching or any interpretation of the rule. The next step has been a study for some method, by which, after the kick, the rushers may speedily again secure possession of the ball. An attempt has been made to kick the ball against the opponents with sufficient force to insure its bounding back out of the immediate reach of the man whom it strikes. This method, although it sometimes works, is hardly a satisfactory one, and will probably be used only as an occasional trick in unimportant games. Another experiment is a rolling kick between the rushers, but in a diagonal direction so extreme as to give an end or tackle a chance—slim, to be sure, but nevertheless a chance of securing it.

In the same manner a diagonal kick, short, over the heads of the first men of the opponents, has been exploited by some of the adventurous captains. At this date it begins to look as though the problem would narrow its self down to the question of the relative value of a kick, short enough, and in a sufficiently high slanting direction, to enable the rushers to get fairly well down to its falling point, and a long kick driving the opponets back, admitting it is true, of a run in because the rushers cannot reach the dropping-point in time to down the man securing the ball.

One other possibility remains, and it is perhaps worthy of consideration. There are peace-kickers who, on comparatively calm days even kick off so vigorously that the ball will cross opposing goal-line. If the ball should go "dead" then, owing to the backs letting it go over their head and not reaching it before it was "dead"; or if the kickers side should get down, after the back had let it go over his head, so rapidly as to prevent his getting out with it, his side would have to kick out that is, they would lose an opportunity for a run, and the play would probably eventually result in the original holders of the ball having it down near the middle of the field.

All this seems a trifle far-fetched at present, but peace kicking is undeveloped with us. Haxhall of Princeton kicked a goal from very near the middle of the field in a Yale-Princeton match some years ago, and at that time there were no unusual inducements to peace-kicking.

As to the side receiving the ball from the kick-off. There has been always a great

deal of talk about "returning a kick." Up to this year "returning a kick" meant catching a punt of an oponent, and without stopping for a down, punting it back again before the opponents could prevent. Naturally this was, among the big teams, much more talk than practice, for it was a rare exception, when such a rare opportunity offered. With the new kick-off, however, there is certainly an excellent chance of a return kick. A man can and should make the most of his run in, and just before the opponents meet him get in his kick- *i. e.* if that is his play. It seems, in nine tenths of the teams it will pay far better to run it in and have it down.—Ex.

H. H. Owens.

M. A. C., 6; Georgetown, 4

On the 7th of November eleven long-haired and muscular youths left College station bound for Washington, where they expected to play the John Hopkins foot ball team, which was to be the last game in the Maryland Intercollegiate League; for the Washington championship of the State.

When they reached National Park to their great surprise they found that the Hopkins team would not meet them, on account of the illness of Capt. Jauny. Then a game was hurriedly arranged with the Georgetown Reserves and it was 4.30 before play began.

The Georgetown team came on the grounds, confident of winning the game for they had no idea that the "M. A. C. boys" could score against them, but when Georgetown kicked off and the Marylanders came back to Georgetown's twenty-yard line with a rush, and when Harrison was sent around left end for touchdown, the Georgetown's received a severe eye-opener. Harris kicked the goal. The linesman marked the time at three minutes.

The remaining seventeen minutes of the first half was spent in see-sawing up and down the field.

The second half was opened by injury to Gulbin, who retired in favor of Reardon: George-town finally got possession of the ball and scored a touch-down but failed at goal. Score 6 to 4 in favor of M. A. C.

At this point it was growing so dark that it was utterly impossible to see the "pig-skin." The Marylanders kicked off twice but both times the ball went out of bounds. This gave Georgetown the kick off and the ball sailed in the twilight out toward the side line. Now the umpire recognized the fact that it would be impossible to finish the game on account of darkness, the game was called.

M. A. C.	Positions	Georgetown.
Bannon (Capt.)	Left end	Kelly
Harding	Left field	Wilson
Wooters	Left Guard	Leonard
Walker	end	Bryant
Wharton	Right guard	O'Leary
Rollins	Right field	Douglass
Blackes one	Right end	Gilen
Harris	Quarter back	Smith
Millison	Left half back	Burke (Capt.)
Harrison	Right half back	Reardon
Lewis	Full back	Kirby

Referees, Hardy and Mahoney, Georgetown; Umpire, Mr. Gorman M. A. C. Linesman, Schell, Orient. A, C. Time of halves, 28 min.

M. A. C. vs. St. Johns.

Spurred on by the most intense rivalry, goaded by mutual taunts, and strengthened by the most natural desire to win, twenty-two shock-headed youths met in a battle royal on St. Johns campus on Oct. 27th. The elevens belonged respectively to M. A. C. and St. Johns who took their positions as follows.

Smith	Left end	Baunon Mullikin
Madd x	L ft tackl=	Harding
Dorsey	Left guard	Wooters
Hille ay	Center	Walker
Ridgley	right guard	Wharton
Techtig)Capt)	Right tackle	Ro'l ns
Snyder	Right end	Blak ston
Jones	Qura er back	Harris
Douglass	Lef half back	Fuller
Gadd	Right half ba k	Harrison
Proctor	Full back	Lew's

Referee Mr. M. K. Johnson University Virg nia Umpire Mr. Wu timburg L'nesman Lieut H ster U. S N.

Play was begun at eleven o'clock. Hilleary kicked off for St. John and Lewis recovered the ball. Then, by most perfect interference. M. A. C. boys worked the ball down the field to St. John's twenty-five yard line, when Jones obtained it on a fumble. St. Johns by hard rushes by Gadd Procter and Douglass carried the ball over M. A. C's. line. Procter kicked goal. St. Johns kicked off again, Harris securing the ball and by several rushes carried the ball to St. Johns twenty-five yard line where they lost the sphere in an off side play. Successful rushes by Maddox, Gadd, Procter and Douglass carried the ball well up to M. A. C's. line where Gadd finally carried it over. Procter failed at kicking goal. The half, which was thirty minutes ended without further scoring.

The second half started as if M. A. C. were going to reverse things, and after a short time Lewis made a touch-down and Harris goal.

At this point St. Johns kicked up, and Gadd scored two touch-downs and Procter one, Procter kicking two goals.

Of the individual players Harris' Lewis Harding, Bannon and Wooters carried off the honors of M. A. C., while Gadd, Procter, Maddox and Jones did good work for St. Johns. Crowds of "rooters" acompanied the team to Annapolis and cheered their comrades at every play.

College News.

B. Compton, Jr.

The Rossburg Club has been organized and permanent officers elected. Heretofore there has been no permanent organization, and before each dance there has been a called meeting of the student body for the election of officers. This plan has not proved at all satisfactory and has therefore been taken in charge by the Senior Class, from whose number the president and heads of the several committees have been chosen as permanent officers for the school year. The officers for the year of '94-'95 are: President, Skinner; chairman floor committee, McCandlish; reception committee, Sligar; invitation committee, Compton; refreshments, Crapster. Each chairman selects one representative from each class as a committee.

There will be a series of five dances given this year, the next being on Dec. 7.

***

The College Park Duplicate Whist Club, whose membership is composed of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood, among the latter being several members of the College Faculty, was entertained at their regular meeting on the 22d inst., by Miss Silvester at the home of the President. A very enjoyable evening was spent and the close scores made at several tables suggests the fact that the members are becoming quite proficient at the "silent game." Those present and participating were Miss Silvester and her guest, Miss Grace Stone, of Woodville, the Misses Calvert, the Misses Johnson, Prof. and Mrs. Alvey, President Silvester, Dr Scott, Professors Taliaferro, Harrison, Strikler and Spence, Director Miller of the Expt. Sta. and Mr. G. Calvert. The club will be entertained at its next meeting at "McAlpine," the home of Mr. Chas. B. Calvert.

Exchange Department

W. B. CRAPSTER, '95.

WHEN young men are thrown into such constant companionship with one another, as is the case at College, they cannot but be influenced greatly by example. This mutual influence should always be for the better, if the students were uniformly good; but, alas, such can never be the case! In spite of the utmost vigilance on the part of College authorities, students with low ideals, or none at all, will gain admission, and the amount of harm done by such is sometimes great indeed.

Many an honest, well-meaning lad has been led on to his ruin by the false and foolish idea that he must measure his conduct by that of his companions. The great trouble with such a young man is that he has set up an absurb standard of conduct. He does not stop to think. He weakly imagines that unless he goes the pace set by those around him, he will be looked down upon and despised. There never was a greater mistake than this. Even the most reckless of College boys in his heart secretly admires the student who does his duty to himself and to his superiors, and who lives strictly within the College regulations.—Ex.

The University of Wisconsin claims to have the finest gymnasium in the country.

Since our last issue the "Delaware College Review" has made its appearance. It is an excellent paper and we extend to it a hearty greeting.

Seven thousand students attend the University of Paris. But among these are no societies and no clubs. They are not divided in classes, and consequently, have no commencement day, and neither have they any athletic teams.—Ex.

The "Buff and Blue" was the first of our exchanges to greet us this scholastic year. It is a bright and interesting paper and we always welcome it with a great deal of pleasure.

One of the last, but not least, of the College exchanges to reach us was the "Western Maryland College Monthly." It is an excellent paper, and its editorials are enteresting and entertaining.

We heartily welcome both "The Gray Jacket" and the "New Hampshire College Monthly." We are very much pleased with their contents which are of an excellent character, and we hope to see them on our table every month.

Prof. White, of Cornell, says that in all his thirty years experience, he has never known a cigarette smoker to come up to expectations as a student.—Ex.

The University of Chicago has twenty-one graduates of Johns Hopkins in its faculty.—Ex.

How dear to our hearts is
Cash on subscription,
When the generous subscriber
Presents it to view;
But the man who don't pay—
We refrain from description,
For perhaps, gentle reader,
That man might be you.—Ex.

Humorous Columns

L. McCandlish.

If Squire makes as much noise in the world in the future as his new shoes are now, there will be no danger of his life being a failure.

***

We heartily commend the action of the one who has the final veto power over requests in not letting Mr. R. go to Hyattsville, several Sundays ago, for a young man with such an arm is in no condition to go to see his sweetheart.

***

"The last note of the bugle" (taken from a lecture on that subject by Prof. S.). It should always be kept scrupulously clean.

***

It is difficult for one who is not acquainted with the names of those prominent in the late unhappy affair here at College, to understand why it was called hazing.

***

We understand that an attempt was made not long ago to make mortar out of several of the students by some workman here.

***

One of the students having read that it was impossible to keep a luxuriant growth of both, has sacrificed his hair in order to grow a mustache.

***

Mr. A. "Why don't you get that drawback you have there cashed?"

Mr. B. "It is the only railroad stock I ever had, and I like to feel that I am a capitalist."

A former Governor of Tenn. was visited one day by a gentleman who had a very exalted position of himself and of the might of his name. He was ushered into the Governor's office, who after asking his name invited him to take a chair and went on writing. The gentleman thinking that he was being slighted by the Governor and supposing that this was due to the fact that he did not understand who he was, said: "Governor, you did not understand me; I am Mr. Jones, of Nashville." To which the Governor immediately replied: "Have two chairs, Mr. Jones; have two chairs."

***

Mr. E. goes hunting quite frequently, but about all he seems to get is reports for being off bounds without permission.

***

The young lady who left a small box here the night of the dance, containing a cent, a piece of chewing gum, a shoe button, a hair pin, a gum drop, three pins, a needle and a piece of court plaster, may obtain the same by writing or calling at Room 34.

***

We have another tar "baby" in school this year, the difference between this one and "Uncle Remus" being that if you strike him on the head instead of getting your hand stuck in tar you get it stuck up with vaseline.

***

The College boat crew, composed of Cliff and Nellie, has been improving wonderfully. They go up to the lake nearly every evening for practice. We have heard that "Gillie" is trying for a place on the crew, as yet can't say whether he will be successful or not.

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